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DATE: January 26th, 2005

TO: MARK H. PASCHALL, Examiner  
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**THE THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADE-MARK OFFICE**

In re application of:           ART K. TATEISHI

Application No.:               Serial No. 10/603,775  
  Continuation of S.N. 09/965,845  
  filed on October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2001

Filing Date:                   June 26, 2003

Art Unit:                       3742

Title:                          ELECTRIC CIRCUIT FOR PORTABLE HEATER

Our Reference:                 DSJ - 11337-1US

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January 26th, 2005

**VIA FACSIMILE**

The Commissioner of Patents and Trade-Marks  
Washington, D.C.  
U.S.A.                   20231

**Attention: Mark H. Paschall, Examiner**

Dear Sir:

In response to Official Action dated, the 15<sup>th</sup> of December, 2004,  
applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the rejection of Claim 18 and  
respectfully submits that it is not anticipated by French '429 as set out below.

Each domestic voltage source has a current carrying capacity and is controlled by fuses or circuit breakers to shut down if a current greater than this capacity current is exceeded. This means the wires connecting the voltage source to the load must be able to carry this capacity current without heating to maintain operation of the load.

The essence or point of novelty of Claim 18 is that applicant's motor is wound with a wire size that will carry a current essentially up to the capacity current of the source without heating and the windings are such that the voltage drop across the load is just less than the source voltage.

In the 120 volt source or system used in North America, the current carrying capacity of the system is some 15 amperes and the wires carrying this current have to be of a size large enough that they offer no resistance which would cause heating of the wire and a voltage drop along the wire.

This principle discussed with the 120 volt source equally applies to other voltage sources such as the 220 volt source used in Europe. Applicant's novel conception was to produce a motor which would have a winding in which the size of the wire of the winding could carry up to the current carrying capacity of the system so that the wire per se would not offer any resistance or cause any voltage drop or heating even when carrying the maximum current for which the system was rated.

Utilizing this principle then applicant produced his current controlled motors utilizing a winding having a low voltage drop thereacross so that essentially all of the voltage drop would be across the resistance or load, the winding being wound with a wire of a size to carry up to the rated current of the supply or source. With applicant's arrangement, regardless of what resistor

or load it was connected to, the motor would operate without overheating. As a result, the speed of the motor would be determined by the current flowing through load regardless of the value of the current so that the same motor without any winding change could be connected to various resistance loads to provide motor speeds in accordance with the current drawn by the resistance load selected.

While the French reference discloses the use of an induction motor mounted in series with a heating apparatus so that it operates on the current drawn by the heating apparatus, its teaching is that the wire size and the coil size are required to be tailored or selected to carry this particular current drawn by the specific resistance load to which it is connected without overheating. If this tailored French motor was then connected to a different heating apparatus with a higher current, it would overheat.

In this connection, the last paragraph on page 5 of the translated reference makes it clear that the reference is concerned with changing both the wire size and coil size depending on the current drawn by the electrical heating apparatus to which it is connected.


Thus, as quoted in this paragraph, where after giving the example "The Motor (MI) contains, for example, a stator winding with 40/100 millimetre diameter copper wire", it goes on to state "other winding characteristics are achieved in other applications, in particular with a heavier wire and lower number of turns for higher currents at low voltage or with higher number of turns for lower currents or with higher voltages at the terminals".

- 4 -

In the specific illustrations given in applicant's specification, applicant's same motor is used with 500 watt, 1000 watt, and 1500 watt heaters to give the different speeds without requiring any change whatsoever in the motor. In contrast, using the principles of the French reference, it would require three separate motors having their wire size and coil size tailored to the three different heaters.

For the reasons above, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 18 patentably distinguishes from the French reference and reconsideration and allowance of this claim is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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DSJ:af